

سكوانت الاصل

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 60-65. Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 58-63. LONDON: Mostly sunny. Temp. 61-64. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 58-63. CHICAGO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 60-67. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 58-63. NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 60-67. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 58-63. WASHINGTON: Sunny. Temp. 60-67. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 58-63.

Austria	7.5	Libya	7.0	Poland	1.0
Belgium	10.0	Luxembourg	10.0	Romania	1.0
Denmark	1.0	Morocco	1.0	Soviet Union	1.0
France	1.0	Nigeria	1.0	Switzerland	1.0
Germany	1.0	Norway	1.0	Turkey	1.0
Greece	1.0	Portugal	1.0	U.S. Military	1.0
Great Britain	1.0	Spain	1.0	Yugoslavia	1.0
India	1.0	Sweden	1.0		
Iran	1.0	Switzerland	1.0		
Italy	1.0	Taiwan	1.0		
Japan	1.0	U.S. Military	1.0		
Lebanon	1.0	Yugoslavia	1.0		

U.S. GNP Gain Is Largest Ever For a Quarter

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, April 15 (WP)—The gross national product (GNP), the most inclusive indicator of U.S. economic performance, had a record gain of \$2.5 billion in the first quarter to an annual rate of \$1,018 billion, the Commerce Department reported today. It is the first time that the GNP—the market value of all goods and services—had crossed the thousand-billion (trillion) dollar rate for a full quarter period. But despite the record advance, most government officials were quick to concede that the bulk of the gain was merely a normal rebound from last year's General Motors strike.

Charges Fly Between India And Pakistan Each Complains of Other's Aggression

NEW DELHI, April 15 (AP)—India and Pakistan accused each other today of aggression as the two nations' civil war threatened to spill over their tense border. In the most serious exchange of charges since the two nations' brief war in September, 1965, both countries said their military had been violated. Kenneth B. Keating, U.S. Ambassador to India, was quoted today as saying that the United States does not view the developments in East Pakistan as an internal affair.

The Pakistan internal affair is not an internal affair, Keating said, and this is certainly not a case of internal affairs. Indian news agencies reported that the ambassador said at a news conference in Bombay. The international community could not remain indifferent to the events in East Bengal under the banner of internal affairs. Mr. Keating reportedly said.

He also was quoted as saying that the U.S. government had said to Pakistan that every possible step should be taken to end the bloodshed. Moscow's Comment: (Moscow radio, in an English-language broadcast, blamed the bloodshed on Pakistan and the bloodshed and the repression against the rebel forces, United Press International reported. It cited the Moscow radio added that the numerous casualties, suffering and privation of the Pakistani people "greatly disturbs" the Russians.)

The Indian government, for the first time since the East Pakistan civil war started on March 25, said today that Pakistani armed forces were carrying out "wanton and unprovoked aggressive activities" along India's border with East Pakistan. A Foreign Ministry note directed to the Pakistan High Commission here said that the Indian Army had fired light and medium machine guns into Pakistani territory, injuring Indian troops and had concentrated troops along the border of the Indian state of Tripura. The Pakistan government again raised India of sending armed forces to East Pakistan. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Polish Paper Gives Details of Russian Plan on Berlin

WARSAW, April 15 (Reuters)—A leading Warsaw newspaper published today what it said were details of a Russian proposal for the settlement of the Berlin problem and the division of Germany. The newspaper said the proposal, which it said was the most advanced in recent four-power negotiations, would give the future of the divided city of Berlin to West German citizens. The newspaper said it had obtained information from reliable political circles in Brussels about a Soviet draft agreement on West Berlin submitted to the last four-power session in March.

The document was due to be discussed at another meeting to be held in Berlin of the Big Four ambassadors. Gyle Warsaw said the document embraced all questions of possible agreement raised during the negotiations. A final agreement would be reached only if all elements of the settlement were implemented. Under the proposal, transit routes to West Berlin would be sealed by the sender and checked on the basis of transport documents, the newspaper said. All payments would be speeded through a proposed exchange letters, to become an annex



Yesterday on the Champs-Élysées. . .

Happy Contagion Spreads Over Europe: Spring Fever

PARIS, April 15 (AP)—Mme. Raymond Lecompte told her husband he could stay in the country another day. Mme. Patrice Bellanger wore a pair of hot pants, and an ice cream vendor on the Champs-Élysées ran low on vanilla. In Munich, office workers headed for the parks at lunch time for a soak in the sun, wisteria bloomed in Rome, and Scottish ski resort owners looked at cloudless skies and complained about the lack of snow.

Most of Europe was awash in spring today with temperatures ranging in the 60s (Fahrenheit) from the British Isles to the middle of the Continent. But the sun stopped at the Iron Curtain. Moscow looked like mid-January. Heavy, sometimes blinding, snow fell off and on all day, melting as it touched the ground. Since Easter, the weather in Paris has been a pop-song cliché, so clear and soft that the trees on the Avenue George V seem to have gone from pale to mid-green in 72 hours. The noon temperature today was 72 degrees (F), just below the city record for the date.

It was a bit cooler in London, but the sun was out in most of Britain. In Geneva, with temperatures in the 70s, cafés and tennis courts were jammed. Forecasters in Switzerland said that the clear weather would hold through the weekend. Temperatures in West Germany were in the mid-60s. The warm weather melted much of the snow in the Alps and skiing was impossible except at high altitudes.

After a stormy Easter, spring was installed in Italy, where Bolzano near the Brenner Pass in the Alps, reported 75-degree readings. It was sunny everywhere in Spain, with temperatures from 60.8 to 78.3 at noon yesterday.

Thuy Returns to Paris Talks After 6 Weeks; No Softening

PARIS, April 15 (WP)—Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief negotiator, returned to the stalemated Vietnam peace talks today after a six-week absence which produced no visible softening in his country's position. Largely because of his meeting in Moscow with Le Duan, the first secretary of the North Vietnamese Communist party, Mr. Thuy caused a brief ripple of excitement when he appeared at the 109th session and announced he would make "concrete points to permit the conference to progress."

But U.S. Ambassador David K.E. Bruce and South Vietnamese Ambassador Pham Dang Lam separately said they found "absolutely nothing new" in the North Vietnamese presentation. Even the Hanoi press spokesman indirectly conceded that Mr. Thuy had reiterated well-known demands. They stipulated that the United States withdraw all its troops by June 30 or propose another "reasonable date" as a pull-

ment and further entrench itself in the Middle East. The new equipment attributed to Egypt last month, much of it so sophisticated that only Soviet crews could man it, has not yet upset the military balance in the region, Israeli sources said yesterday. But a further buildup could give the advantage to Egypt unless the United States agrees to sell more airplanes to Israel, these sources said.

The request to purchase more aircraft was submitted to the United States by Israeli Premier Golda Meir during her visit to Washington last September. No U.S. decision has been made, although shipment of aircraft and other equipment committed earlier is understood to be continuing. President Nixon and other U.S. officials repeatedly have said that

Paris Quits Stalled Oil Talks, Curbs Algeria's 'Special Ties'

'3d World' Policy Seen Affected
By Henry Giniger

PARIS, April 15 (NYT)—France today cut off further negotiation with Algeria over their oil relations and insisted that their existing ties would be put on a strictly-business basis. The failure of a course of action that made Algeria a key point of French policy in the Mediterranean and in the underdeveloped world was implicit in the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry and in the note handed to the Algerians in Algiers by the minister's secretary general, Hervé Alphand. His role in the talks recently had failed to end their stalemate.

The note indicated that the Algerians would get no special favors as far as French investment was concerned. The firm French reaction followed unilateral decisions by Algeria taking over major interests in the assets of French oil companies in Algeria, setting the highest posted price of any oil producer in the world, compensating the companies at about a third of the sum that they had deemed acceptable and ending all further foreign-controlled concessions.

The French government notes that the latest positions of the Algerian government make the pursuit of oil negotiations between the governments purposeless," the Foreign Ministry declared. The government said that it was up to the Algerians to talk directly to the companies about future operations. The two principal firms involved are Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières, wholly owned by the French government and operating the famous Bund waterfront, and Compagnie Française des Pétroles, partially government-owned.

[Reuters reported from Algiers that Algeria today announced new nationalization measures shortly before Mr. Alphand met Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika. In today's move—the significance of which was more psychological than economic—Algeria seized majority control in two joint ventures associating French and Algerian interests: ASCOOP and ASSOCOPETITE (associations cooperatives). They had an overall production estimated at three million tons last year, out of the country's estimated total production of 48 million tons.]

The Foreign Ministry in Paris said France would continue to respect agreements on cultural and technical cooperation and immigration. France has some 8,000 teachers and technicians in Algeria and there are approximately 550,000 Algerian workers and their families in France.

French participation in Algeria's industrial development will also continue for precise projects "and within the framework of international competition." The phrase indicated that Algerians would get no special favors as far as French investment was concerned.

It was evident that the French, while unhappy at the treatment the Algerians had accorded them, were anxious to avoid either an open diplomatic break or an end to cultural and economic ties. Such ruptures, it was explained, would have repercussions in the rest of Africa and the Arab world and encourage greater reliance by the Algerians on help from the Soviet Union.

From France's last and most (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Heavily damaged Soviet trade delegation building in Amsterdam after explosion.

Bomb Rips Soviet Agency in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, April 15 (UPI)—A 55-pound charge of TNT planted on the doorstep of the Soviet trade mission in Amsterdam exploded early today and extensively damaged the building, Dutch police said. Soviet officials said 20 Soviet citizens sleeping in the living quarters of the trade mission were slightly injured by the 2 a.m. blast, which also blew out windows of the neighboring U.S. Consulate. No one was hospitalized by their injuries. Police sources said a poster at-

tached to the fence of the building said in part "Never Again" and "Let My People Go." It is the slogan of the militant Jewish Defense League, which seeks freedom for Soviet Jews. [Police said tonight that a German-born American Jew was arrested here in connection with the bomb attack, Reuters reported. Police identified the man only by the initials "P.R.W." They said he is 35, a painter, and has lived in Holland for some years with his Dutch wife.] Police sources said a poster at-

leaders of Amsterdam's large Jewish community immediately condemned the attack. "If the perpetrators turn out to be Jews they have done a disservice to the Jewish cause and especially to Jews in Soviet Russia," Amsterdam's Chief Rabbi Abraham Schuster said. A Soviet Embassy spokesman in The Hague said Soviet Ambassador V.S. Lavrov had "protested" forcibly against the criminal action with its political overtones" to the Dutch Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

U.S.-China Trade, Yes, But the Rest...

By Murrey Marder and George Lardner Jr.
WASHINGTON, April 15 (WP)—The decision by President Nixon to lift the total embargo on direct U.S. trade with Communist China resolves a major struggle inside the federal bureaucracy, in addition to marking a move forward internationally.

Mr. Nixon's decision is an important setback to the forces against trade with China. They have been strongest in the Defense Department, reinforced by anti-China-trade factions in Commerce and many other departments.

The internal U.S. dispute, however, is not over, informed sources concede. The President has said he will remove the outright ban on direct trade with China in nonstrategic items. The question of exactly

what trade will be put on this nonstrategic list is yet to be thrashed out among government agencies that are still likely to pursue some of their old disagreements.

What the pro-trade advocates count as most significant, nevertheless, is that a major barrier has been crossed by the White House in the 21-year-old embargo. The behind-the-scenes U.S. debate now will no longer be whether to trade, but how much to offer to trade.

Non-Communist nations already account for the lion's share of mainland China's world trade, which totaled some \$3.9 billion in 1969. Only \$785 million of Communist China's foreign trade that year was involved in transactions with other Communist nations, according to Current Science, a periodical published by a group of China watchers in Hong Kong.

Japan, followed by West Germany and Britain, were China's chief suppliers of manufactured goods, principally steel, machinery and chemical fertilizers; large shipments of wheat came from Australia and Canada.

In turn, most Chinese exports, largely foodstuffs, raw silk, animal by-products, textiles, clothing and light manufactured goods, went to Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore. The larger international questions now will be China's interest in U.S. trade, and even more important, what effect the American (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Table Tennis Team Gets Rousing Welcome in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, April 15 (AP)—Eighteen Americans arrived in Shanghai today and received a rousing welcome. They strolled in warm spring weather along the famous Bund waterfront, more than two decades after all of their countrymen were expelled from this large Chinese industrial port.

The 18 consisted of 15 members of a U.S. table tennis delegation, and three American newsmen—the first U.S. citizens to be admitted in any number to the People's Republic of China since it took over the China mainland in 1949.

The Americans are leaving tomorrow for Canton, in south China. They are to leave Canton for Hong Kong on Saturday. The Americans arrived in Shanghai from Peking, where they and four other foreign table tennis teams were held yesterday at a banquet attended by Premier Chou En-lai. Tonight, they received a roaring reception from 5,000 fans when they played their second series of matches with the Shanghai players.

With each player on the two 11-member teams playing one match each, the final result was two victories and one defeat for the U.S. women and three defeats and two victories for the American men. And in the three matches between veteran Sino-American men 40 or over, the Chinese won two of the three matches.

Chinese Accept London Invitation
LONDON, April 15 (UPI)—Communist China has accepted an invitation to send a table tennis team to Britain, British players reported from Peking today.

Japan to Act
TOKYO, April 15 (Reuters)—The Japanese government said today a senior member of the ruling Liberal Democratic party

would visit China later this year for talks on normalizing relations between the two countries.

Australia Stays Aloof
CANBERRA, April 15 (UPI)—Prime Minister William McMahon said today Australia would not recognize Communist China until the retention of Nationalist China in the United Nations was clarified.

Shah's Sister in Peking
TOEKO, April 15 (AP)—Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, sister of the Shah of Iran, has arrived in Peking for a visit which she hopes will encourage friendship between the two nations, the New China News Agency reported today. The agency said Mr. Chou met her yesterday soon after her arrival.

After 22 Years, London Calls Peking—Gets Wrong Number
LONDON, April 15 (Reuters)—Britain and China resumed telephone links for the first time in 22 years today after three hours of delay caused by atmospheric and, in one case, a wrong number.

But the contact was made—and it was hailed by British diplomats in Peking as marking a further landmark in improved relations between the two countries. The high frequency radio link between London and Shanghai, closed after the Communists came to power in China in 1949, was due to have been restored at 0800 GMT. But radio conditions were bad and it was not until about 1100 GMT that two-way contact was established between the London

and Shanghai international telephone exchanges. And it was another 30 minutes before the first call boomed—from the British Broadcasting Corp. in London to the British diplomatic mission in Peking—came through. The BBC said there was a false alarm when it was connected by accident to the right number in the wrong country—Tokyo in Japan. But then at 1135 GMT, the BBC diplomatic correspondent, Christopher Serpell, was talking to the head of chancery at the British mission in Peking, Richard Samuel 37. Asked about the occasion, Mr. Samuel said: "I think it represents a very definite step forward about which both we and the Chinese government are very pleased."

Jordan Cites New Attacks By Guerrillas Government Charges Forays From Syria

AMMAN, April 15 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas attacked government troop positions, a police post and a village in northern Jordan yesterday and today, a military spokesman said. The reported guerrilla attacks were the first since Sunday night. The spokesman said that Palestinian guerrillas opened fire with rockets and machine guns from Syrian territory on a village near the Syrian frontier. The attack, last night, lasted one hour, the spokesman said. He said that the guerrillas earlier had attacked a police post east of the northern town of Mafraq.

Attack Reported
The spokesman also accused the guerrillas of attacking Jordanian troops in the northern Buseir area today with rockets. In Beirut, an el-Fatah spokesman said that Jordanian Army troops attacked a guerrilla supply convoy this afternoon near the northern town of Mafraq. "Our men had to return fire and they inflicted a number of casualties on the attacking forces," the spokesman said. "The convoy continued on its route."

In Amman, the Jordanian Army today resumed its search to insure that guerrillas had moved out. An army announcement said that the areas to be covered today were the Jabal Masal, al Akhdar and Nakhil districts of Amman.

An army search of other parts of the capital yesterday uncovered three major arms caches containing hundreds of machine guns, mortars, rockets and hand grenades, an official announcement said.

Jordan Denounced
CAIRO, April 15 (UPI)—Nine Arab nations tonight condemned the Jordanian government for "flagrant violation" of peace agreements with the guerrilla movement and said they were "determined to defeat the plans for liquidating the Palestinian resistance."

The countries also called for an immediate halt to bloodshed in Jordan and for the revival of the Arab truce team to police the civil peace there.

The call was made in the final communiqué of a six-day conference of royal and presidential envoys from Egypt, Syria, Sudan, Libya, Algeria, Lebanon, Kuwait and the two Yemens.

Jordan boycotted the conference, asserting that it received the invitation too late to send a delegation.

Diplomacy in Rome
ROME, April 15 (Reuters)—Janos Peter, Hungarian foreign minister, today had separate meetings with President Giuseppe Saragat and Prime Minister Emilio Colombo for talks believed to have centered on problems of East-West security.

Eban Says Canal Reopening May Ease Mideast Situation

JERUSALEM, April 15 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Abba Eban held out the possibility today that an agreement on reopening the Suez Canal would create an atmosphere more favorable to Israeli withdrawal from some occupied Arab territories.

"Although Egypt and the U.S.S.R. gain more than anybody from the canal being open, there could be a sufficiently substantial benefit for the U.S. and Israel to make a balanced plan possible," he said.

According to the canal not only would bode well for Middle East peace, Mr. Eban said, but also would serve to defuse the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet showdown in view of the two big powers' support for each of the sides in the conflict.

"Egypt is more likely to agree to a canal opening than to the kind of overall settlement that Israel would accept," the foreign minister said. He added:

"In the climate created by that agreement, perhaps in greater leisure and with less pressure and intimidation, you continue to explore the possibility of a further step toward peace or, as the Egyptians would call it, a further step toward withdrawal."

Context of Pollent
"We do not tremble at that word provided that the withdrawal is in the context of peace and of agreed boundaries, not to the June 4, 1967, lines."

"We say that this [canal] settlement itself must not commit us to anything beyond itself," Mr. Eban said. "But we also don't say it is the end of the story."

His statements appeared in a Jerusalem Post interview published today. On Sunday, the Israeli cabinet will put the finishing touches on Israel's canal plan. Local newspapers have said that the proposal will include a provision for a token Israeli withdrawal.

Mr. Eban said that Israel has laid out its Middle East bargaining position and is willing to present its ideas on future Arab-Israeli borders once the Egyptians agree to direct negotiations.

Indian Dynamic
The radio added that 38 captured dynamite charges "bore the markings of Indian ordnance factories and were obviously prepared by experts of the Indian Army."

A Radio Pakistan English-language broadcast heard here said that India was trying "to further its own objective of dismembering Pakistan."

The radio also said an independent government of Bangla Desh (Bengali nation) announced three days ago was "a figment of India's imagination."

United Nations India said that the swearing-in of six Bangla Desh ministers could not take place today as scheduled in the East Pakistan city of Chaudhaga, eight miles from the Indian border, because of "the eruption of fighting" nearby.

"Most of the leaders, including the ministers, were busy organizing resistance to the Pakistani troops," the agency said in a dispatch from Calcutta.

(Lee Leese, of The Washington Post, reported from India's border with East Pakistan that rebel sources said that Chaudhaga, their stronghold and provisional capital, was attacked today by Pakistani Army troops.

"The situation has gotten worse and worse," one insurgent East Pakistani was quoted as saying in Mr. Leese's dispatch. He wrote that some Indian observers sympathetic to the East Pakistani rebels were predicting that armed resistance to the Pakistani Army would be wiped out within a week.

He said Pakistani rebels at the border were bitter that aid for their cause had not materialized from sympathetic nations.

(Reuters reported that the Press Trust of India said that fierce fighting between the Bangla Desh "liberation army" and the Pakistani Army was raging today in the north, east and west of the province.)

Indian news agencies said that the continual flow of refugees into India indicated strongly that the Pakistani Army was moving forward, trying to regain as much territory as possible before the monsoon in May turns the province into a near-swamp in many places.

Charges Fly Between India And Pakistan Each Complains Of Other's Aggression

(Continued from Page 1) infiltrators into East Pakistan and said—according to Radio Pakistan—that India's "hostile posture has endangered peace and tranquility in the subcontinent and made the situation more explosive."

The radio said that Indian infiltrators and arms were aiding "anti-state elements"—the phrase the government network has used to describe the East Pakistan independence forces of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The radio said that the Pakistani Army had thwarted an attempt by "armed Indian infiltrators and anti-state elements" to blow up a key railway bridge linking Dacca, the provincial capital, and Chittagong port.

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Algeria's desire to assert its own economic and political independence and to diversify its commercial relations caused difficulty during De Gaulle's presidency. Nevertheless, President Georges Pompidou continued to make Algeria a major element in a foreign policy that was no longer as global in its ambitions as his predecessor's but concentrated on two major areas—the Mediterranean and Europe.

Egypt Role Grows
There was much talk a year ago about the importance of Algeria to France in furthering its relations in the rest of the Arab world and in Africa. Such talk has been dropped to a considerable extent and officials here are prone to give more importance to Egypt as France's major Arab partner. While France will continue to give help to Algeria, officials say that it will be proportionately no more than that accorded to Tunisia or Morocco.

Mr. Pompidou has come in for some criticism here for not showing the initiative and imagination that De Gaulle might have shown in similar circumstances. For example, it is believed that he favored giving the Algerians 51 percent interest in the French oil companies at the end of last year but was talked out of such a move by oil company officials.

Another criticism is that he was slow in taking the lead and getting credit for it, he was forced to submit to a decision in February by the Algerians who for a long time had made it clear that they were out to capture control of their oil production.

Algeria Blames Paris
ALGIERS, April 15 (UPI)—Algeria today squarely blamed France for breaking off oil talks between the two countries.

"In its statement, the French government considers that current negotiations between the two governments have become pointless. And so the breakup of the negotiations comes solely from the French government," an Algerian Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

French Drivers to Pay
PARIS, April 15 (Reuters)—French gasoline prices are likely to rise by 3 percent—from 119 francs to 123 francs a liter for top-grade fuel—as a result of increases in the cost of oil from Libya and Algeria, oil industry sources said today.

The price rise may take effect as soon as early May, the sources added.

Storm Drenches Holy Land With More Rain Forecast

JERUSALEM, April 15.—Rain continued falling throughout the Holy Land and Israel today and more was forecast for the weekend as this area shivered damply through one of the heaviest April downfalls in half a century.

The storm drenched hundreds of pilgrims here for the Orthodox Easter Rite Holy Week and thousands of Israelis celebrating the traditional Feast of Passover. The heavy rain has even caused one international incident.

Buffeted fiercely by driving sheets of rain, some 80 calves owned by a kibbutz in the Beit Shean Valley north of here were driven across the Jordan River and into Jordan yesterday. About two dozen of the animals, trying to return, stumbled into an Israeli minefield, were wounded and had to be destroyed.

The Israeli government reportedly is considering asking Jordan to return the remaining calves still believed to be on its territory.

Meteorologists, forecasting more rain and wind, said today that Israel has not been so drenched and windblown in April for 50 years.

Since Tuesday, over 111 millimeters of rain have fallen in Jerusalem, flooding scores of homes.

The storm has lashed the ordinarily dry Negev Desert towns with up to one quarter of the volume of rainfall they generally record in a year and rattled them with winds gusting up to 45 miles per hour.

Syrian Villages Flooded
BEIRUT, April 15 (AP)—Rampaging floodwaters continued to shatter railroad lines, knock down bridges and cause million-dollar losses in livestock and plantations in several areas of the Middle East today.

A torrent of floodwater 150 feet wide lashed across northeastern Syria today, inundating 19 villages. An estimated 50,000 inhabitants were evacuated by army rescue teams, a spokesman said in Damascus.

More than 140 houses were swept away in western Iraq and crops in the northern and southern provinces were "completely devastated." Both the Euphrates and Tigris rivers are threatening to overflow their banks.



MOVING THE WOUNDED—A South Vietnamese soldier who was wounded at Firebase 6 is lifted to a stretcher for a flight to Pleiku after evacuation from battle.

Henderson's Defense Voices Criticism of Westmoreland

FORT MEADE, Md., April 15 (Reuters)—The defense in the court-martial of Col. Oran Henderson on charges of covering up the My Lai massacre, said today that Gen. William Westmoreland may have been derelict in his duty in not investigating the incident.

Mr. Henderson is charged on two counts of failing to investigate and report the massacre of Vietnamese civilians and another two counts of giving false information to an official inquiry.

Col. Henderson was commander of the 11th Brigade of the Americal Division. His brigade included the platoon headed by Lt. William Calley, recently convicted of the murder of at least 23 civilians.

Col. Henderson, 51, has admitted investigating reports of wild firings, but said he found nothing which would indicate an atrocity had been committed.

The judge, Col. Peter Wondolowski, later rejected a defense motion for access to secret Army documents bearing on the My Lai investigation.

Defense lawyers believe that they might have been able to prove that Col. Henderson was considered by the Army as a prime suspect when he gave testimony in December 1969 to an official inquiry headed by Lt. Gen. William Peers.

Paris Alters Algeria Ties
(Continued from Page 1) costly colonial war, which ended in 1962 in the granting of independence to Algeria, Gen. Charles de Gaulle sought to forge special ties that would serve as an example for other industrialized countries in their relations with the "third world." Thus Algeria got more help than its neighbors, Tunisia and Morocco, which obtained their independence from France in the 1950s.

In return, agreements were signed giving French companies control over two thirds of Algeria's oil production. These agreements were meant to help De Gaulle realize his aim of consolidating France's economic independence vis-à-vis U.S. and other oil interests. This aim was limited by Algeria's oil capacity. Algeria's share in French oil imports has been only about 20 percent.

Algeria's desire to assert its own economic and political independence and to diversify its commercial relations caused difficulty during De Gaulle's presidency. Nevertheless, President Georges Pompidou continued to make Algeria a major element in a foreign policy that was no longer as global in its ambitions as his predecessor's but concentrated on two major areas—the Mediterranean and Europe.

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The price rise may take effect as soon as early May, the sources added.

Saigon Forces, B-52s Open Drive to Protect Highlands

SAIGON, April 15 (UPI)—South Vietnamese forces supported by U.S. planes and artillery today opened a new drive to break the Communist threat to the Central Highlands.

B-52 bombers supporting the relief columns for Firebase 6, where a 15-day siege was lifted yesterday, struck four times during the night near Communist troop concentrations a dozen miles farther north.

This is where the borders of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos come together.

Action around Firebase 6 slackened to sporadic shelling and sniper fire, prompting Maj. Gen. Ngo Duc, commander of the II Military Region, to say, "The Communist operation appears to be slowing down."

Gen. Duc said the Communists' two-week-old Central Highlands offensive was, nevertheless, still aimed at "capturing Firebase 6 and then Dak To and then to capture Ben Het."

Military sources said the 20th North Vietnamese Regiment was spotted today massing on a ridge line two miles from Ben Het, which is six miles northeast of Firebase 6.

Gen. Duc said that "according to our information," the Communist siege against the base was aimed at discrediting progress toward Vietnamization of the Indochina war.

North Vietnamese bomb squads again today tried to break through the defensive perimeter of the South Vietnamese supply base and headquarters at Tan Canh, southwest of Dak To and ARVN paratroopers fought North Vietnamese units in an hour-long battle two miles southeast of Firebase 6.

Military sources at the front said about 2,700 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were slain in 15 days of combat in the Firebase 6 area. South Vietnamese losses were placed at 172 men killed and 292 wounded.

Field reports said two Americans killed in the fighting were military advisers who accompanied the 6,000-man South Vietnamese relief force yesterday in a drive to the hilltop post.

The lifting of the siege appeared to give South Vietnamese forces the initiative in the area. Officers at Firebase 6 said three South Vietnamese battalions were atop the hill by late yesterday and that five more battalions were sweeping the slopes with more troops landing nearby.

In Cambodia, the high command reported that the North Vietnamese ended a three-day hill with sharp attacks yesterday on several government positions south and east of the provincial capital of Kampong Cham, 50 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

They also struck at a government position near Tron Khmer, 25 miles south of Phnom Penh, but were beaten off, with three North Vietnamese slain. There were no reports of casualties in the Kampong Cham fighting.

The U.S. command announced today that headquarters of U.S. forces in three military zones covering all but the northernmost five provinces of South Vietnam would be downgraded to "regional assistance commands."

The command said downgrading the combat role of these forces would mean a further cut in the number of Americans in Vietnam, officially put at 298,000 as of April 8 and scheduled to be cut to 184,000 by the end of this year.

U.S. Combat Toll Drops by Half
SAIGON, April 15 (UPI)—The U.S. command said today 42 Americans were killed and 318 wounded last week, the lowest casualties since the Laos operation began Feb. 4. Battlefield deaths for both sides in the war passed 300,000. Spokesmen said the American casualties along with 300 South Vietnamese killed and 2,894 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong deaths last week brought the death toll for the Indochina war to 901,970.

The 42 Americans killed were less than half the 88 reported killed in the previous week and the lowest figure since the week that ended Feb. 6, when 84 were killed.

Senate Panel To Start Viet War Hearings
By John W. Finney
WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee announced yesterday that it would begin Tuesday its long-scheduled hearings on "how to end the war in Vietnam."

The public hearings, which will provide a new forum for the Vietnam critics in Congress, were being viewed by the administration with an apparent lack of interest, insofar as participation is concerned.

The committee had planned to turn over the opening round of the hearings to administration witnesses, but, thus far, according to committee aides, no administration official has agreed to testify.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, according to the aides, has yet to reply to a ten-day-old invitation to testify. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird declined an invitation on the grounds that he had to go into a hospital for an operation.

Senators to Appear
So, instead, the committee will start the hearings with testimony from the Senate sponsors of various legislative proposals to end or limit American military involvement in Vietnam.

Among the senators to be asked to testify are George S. McGovern, D., S.D., and Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., co-sponsors of the Vietnam Disengagement Act, which would require withdrawal of all forces by the end of 1971; Vance Hartke, D., Ind., sponsor of a resolution calling for immediate troop withdrawal; Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., and William B. Saxton, R., Ohio, co-sponsors of a resolution prohibiting any American support for a South Vietnamese invasion of North Vietnam; and Jack Miller, R., Iowa, sponsor of a resolution calling for withdrawal of troops within one year after the release of prisoners of war.

In later phases of the hearings, the committee expects to hear from former administration officials as well as academic authorities on Vietnam.

The Foreign Relations Committee decided on the "end of the war" hearings as its first order of business in January. But it twice postponed the hearings, first because of the invasion into Laos and then to await President Nixon's Vietnam speech last week.

Nixon China-Trade Decision Resolves Internal U.S. Debate

(Continued from Page 1) sensitivities, and is known to have been the subject of considerable opposition from the Justice Department.

Under existing law, "waivers" are required for visitors to the United States from Communist nations. Chinese visitors abroad almost invariably travel in groups, even more than other Communist visitors, and any Chinese travel groups, advocates argued, would balk doubly at usual U.S. travel barriers.

Whatever their fate, the new departures in U.S. policy are many steps beyond what all previous administrations, and President Nixon himself in his earlier roles in government, ever advocated. The era of "isolating" China is clearly ending, for the United States is recognizing that it can no longer be sustained.

Ky Denies Report He Has Role in Opium Traffic
SAIGON, April 15 (AP)—Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky denied today that he has any role in Southeast Asia's opium traffic and called U.S. Sen. George McGovern, who raised the question, "a secret agent of international Communism."

In a statement issued through his office, Mr. Ky said Sen. McGovern, D., S.D., the only declared candidate for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination, "accepts monthly Communist financial support in order to sabotage the struggle of freedom fighters."

The allegation that Mr. Ky takes part in opium transporting and distribution is "entirely untrue and based on the imaginative discovery of Mr. McGovern," the statement said.

Sen. McGovern yesterday asked Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Central Intelligence Agency director Richard Helms to comment on reports, published in the magazine Ramparts, that Mr. Ky may be involved in opium traffic.

The senator called for an investigation of the reports which said that at least 80 percent of the world's opium comes from Southeast Asia and that in 1968 the CIA facilitates the movement of the drug.

Administration sources drew special attention to one item in the President's announcement that they regard as far more significant than it appears on the surface. This is the promise "to expedite visas for visitors or groups of visitors from the People's Republic of China to the United States."

This issue has special significance for Communist Chinese

Paper Reports A Berlin Plan

(Continued from Page 1) West Berlin would continue to be represented by the United States, British, and French governments.

Zyck Warsaw said the draft stated that West Berlin was not part of the central flow of refugees to the Soviet Union would state that the federal president, parliament, government and other federal and provincial state institutions and officials should not perform any official or other activity in West Berlin which would mean extending their competence over the city, the paper said.

Bonn Does Not Confirm
BONN, April 15 (AP)—The West German government said tonight it was unable to confirm the contents of the Soviet agreement as outlined by Zyck Warsaw.

A spokesman for the government press office said the West German government would first have to consult with its allies before making a statement.

Philippine Plane Crashes, 39 Die

MANILA, April 15 (Reuters)—Thirty-nine persons, including high-ranking officers of the Philippine Air Force, were killed today when a military plane crashed near an air base north of Manila.

Police said that there was only one survivor, a 3-year-old boy identified as Joven, but he was in critical condition.

The aircraft crashed shortly after taking off on a flight from Base Air Base, 45 miles north of Manila, to Nichols Air Base, just outside the capital.

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This golden Caravel is a masterpiece of Filigrana Jewellery (Filigrana) is a Portuguese popular handicraft and a tradition that originates from the 13th Century. In fact, we are traditionally familiar with dainty pieces of work that require the refinement of a rare personal touch. The Caravel is a constant theme in our popular art. We have travelled around the world for 700 years and have inherited the experience of navigators such as Vasco da Gama, Corte-Real and Pedro Alvares Cabral. Only now we reach more and more distant places, faster and faster — and with more comfort, of course. As in the past, we know all the Routes of the World. From the 1st of April on, we fly to Canada. All Airlines are alike. Only people make them different.

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WEATHER

ALGERIA	20-25	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10-15	Partly cloudy
ANKARA	10-15	Partly cloudy
ANTWERP	10-15	Partly cloudy
ARABIA	20-25	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	20-25	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	10-15	Sunny
BOMBAY	20-25	Sunny
BUDAPEST	10-15	Sunny
CAIRO	20-25	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	10-15	Cloudy
CONAKRY	20-25	Very cloudy
COSTA MESA	10-15	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	10-15	Cloudy
EDMONTON	10-15	Sunny
GENEVA	10-15	Sunny
HANOI	20-25	Very cloudy
HONG KONG	20-25	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	10-15	Cloudy
JAKARTA	20-25	Very cloudy
LAOS	20-25	Very cloudy
LONDON	10-15	Cloudy
MADRID	10-15	Cloudy
MANILA	20-25	Cloudy
MOSCOW	10-15	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10-15	Partly cloudy
OSAKA	20-25	Very cloudy
PARIS	10-15	Sunny
PRAGUE	10-15	Very cloudy
RANGOON	20-25	Very cloudy
ROME	10-15	Very cloudy
SOVIET	10-15	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10-15	Very cloudy
TAIPEI	20-25	Very cloudy
TOKYO	20-25	Very cloudy
VIENNA	10-15	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	10-15	Cloudy
ZURICH	10-15	Sunny

White House Blasts Muskie On Charges Against FBI

WASHINGTON, April 15 (Reuters).—The White House said today it was stung for Sen. Edmund Muskie's charge that the FBI spied on him and hundreds of other people during surveillance of "Earth Day" anti-pollution rallies last year.

"Snooping at surveillance of private citizens is totally repugnant to the President and this administration," said spokesman Ron Ziegler.

He said it was absurd and unacceptable that the administration would have FBI agents keep surveillance on events such as those to which Sen. Muskie referred.

The Maine senator, front-running contender for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination, warned in a Senate speech earlier today that such activities by the FBI could inhibit Americans from taking part in legitimate political activities.

Mr. Ziegler implied that Sen. Muskie's charge was made for political reasons.

The presidential spokesman, asked about Sen. Muskie's speech, recalled a recent charge by Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, that his telephone had been tapped by the FBI. Mr. Ziegler said that allegation was wholly unsubstantiated.

The White House spokesman then said he was not going to comment on political statements made to catch headlines.

But he said he feared such headlines could leave the impression on collision insurance that was motivated to keep private citizens under surveillance. He said such an impression was totally misleading and simply not true.

Sen. Muskie said the FBI had agents reporting on between 40 and 60 Earth Day rallies last year, including one he addressed in Washington.

Mr. Ziegler said if FBI agents attended any of the rallies, it was to keep watch on violent known criminals, and not to spy on the rally itself.

Emphasizing it was not government policy to keep surveillance on members of the public, Mr. Ziegler said there was no indication the FBI was conducting itself in a way contrary to administration policy.

[Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R-Mich., the Senate's assistant Republican leader, said it was "high time" Democratic presidential hopefuls "observe a moratorium among themselves" on criticizing the FBI, UPI reported.]

["Their tactics are shifting from the unreasonable to the ridiculous," Sen. Griffin said.]

[He said FBI agents were at the Earth Day rally last year not because of Sen. Muskie but because of others on the platform with him.]

["It is obvious to anyone who reads the FBI memorandum that FBI agents were there not because of Sen. Muskie's attendance, but because of the presence on the same platform of such persons as Sammy Abbott, identified (by the FBI) as a leader of the American Communist party, and Rennie Davis, one of the convicted defendants in the Chicago Seven trial," Sen. Griffin said.]

["The Michigan Republican said the FBI has 'a duty and a responsibility' to keep track of those whose 'avowed purpose is to destroy our system of government,'" UPI said.]



A NIPPER—Mohan, a 1,500-pound baby rhinoceros from Nepal, starred in a Lowell Thomas film and then the producer gave him to the Miami Zoo. Thomas showed up with a bit of greenery for Mohan on a visit to Miami, but Mohan showed his gratitude by biting the famous newscaster-film maker in the rear end.

Lower Insurance Cost Seen In U.S. 1973 Bumper Code

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—Automobile insurance industry spokesmen hailed as an important step toward lower premiums on collision insurance the modified safety standards for passenger car bumpers issued yesterday by the Department of Transportation.

But Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, accused the department of "unconscionable capitulation" to pressure from automobile manufacturers. He called the standard "minimal" and said it "does not require significant upgrading of current designs."

In final form, the standard—effective in two stages starting Sept. 1, 1972—embodies several modifications of earlier versions to meet objections raised by manufacturers.

For 1973 models—those built after Aug. 31, 1972—the standard requires front bumpers capable of withstanding a crash into a field barrier at five miles an hour without damage to lights, cooling system, hood latches and fuel lines.

Rear bumpers on 1973 models must be able to absorb such a crash at 2 1/2 miles an hour.

On 1974 models, the front

Wallace Brother Ties Tax Probe To 1972 Politics

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 15 (UPI).—Gov. George Wallace's brother Gerald says a grand jury probe of his income tax records is designed only to influence next year's presidential race.

A statement issued by Gerald Wallace confirmed that the federal grand jury meeting in Montgomery is investigating the way political contributions were handled in his brother's campaigns.

"An extensive investigation has been made of Wallace contributors," he said, "but in no way have returns of contributors to Humphrey, Nixon, McGovern or McCarthy been made public." He continued: "The investigation in regard to the Wallace campaign is purely political. The only person that President Nixon fears in 1972 is George Wallace. The Nixon forces know they cannot get at George Wallace. So they are attacking his brother."

Gov. Wallace, who is Gerald's law partner, has not been available for comment. His press secretary said today he would have nothing to say about the investigation.

But Nader Sees 'Capitulation'

But Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, accused the department of "unconscionable capitulation" to pressure from automobile manufacturers. He called the standard "minimal" and said it "does not require significant upgrading of current designs."

N.Y. State Sues Waldorf-Astoria On 'Bill Padding'

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP).—New York State sued the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for \$452,811 yesterday, claiming the famous hotel had illegally added 2 percent to room bills for "sundries."

The civil lawsuit in State Supreme Court quoted one complainant, the president of a New York City bank, as saying the Waldorf told him that the "sundries" charge was to cover the possibility of his receiving telephone calls on his room phone or messages at the desk.

The hotel, in a statement, said it would "vigorously resist the unreasonable civil lawsuit." Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz asked the court to enjoin the hotel from making what he called hidden charges and to force it to repay guests \$113,202.83, plus \$339,608.49 in triple damages.

Mr. Lefkowitz said that the state had filed the action based on the bills of \$4,238 guests who stayed at the Waldorf between December, 1969, and May, 1970, when his office entered the case.

Judge Hoffman Upholds Federal Use of Wiretaps

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP).—A federal judge ruled yesterday that the government has a right to tap telephone conversations and use information so obtained in a trial.

Judge Julius J. Hoffman of U.S. District Court handed down the ruling in the case of Judith A. Clark of New York, a member of the leftist Weatherman organization.

Miss Clark, 21, and 11 other alleged Weatherman members are under indictment here on charges of conspiring to cross state lines to incite rioting in Chicago in October, 1969. She is now serving a nine-month sentence in the Chicago House of Correction on state charges of mob action and jumping bail.

Judge Hoffman's decision was on a motion of Miss Clark's lawyers that the federal charge be dismissed on grounds that wiretap evidence could prejudice her right to a fair trial.

The government had admitted it had tapped her conversations and filed transcripts of them with Judge Hoffman. Judge Hoffman did not set a date for trial. Only Miss Clark and Linda Sue Evans, 23, of Port Dodge, Iowa, have been arrested on the federal charges. The ten other defendants are fugitives.

Warning on Bottles Of Liquor Proposed

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—Sen. Strom Thurmond, teetotaling Republican from South Carolina, yesterday introduced a bill that would require hard-liquor bottles to carry health warnings on their labels.

Sen. Thurmond told the Senate he was convinced that such labeling "can have nothing but a good effect on the drinker and, especially, the potential drinker."

His bill would require all bottles containing more than 24 percent of alcohol to carry the warning that it "may be hazardous to your health and may be habit-forming."

211-Pound Satellite Launched by French

PARIS, April 15 (Reuters).—France today successfully put into orbit a new scientific satellite, "D-2 A," from its South American launching site at Kourou, French Guiana, the National Space Center announced here.

The D-2 A, weighing 211 pounds, is to study hydrogen leaks in the solar system. Scientists intended it to orbit 310 miles above the earth. But the actual orbit was not immediately known. It was the seventh satellite launched by the French.

Concorde Tests Resume

TOULOUSE, April 15 (UPI).—The French prototype of the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner resumed test flights today for the first time in almost three months. Today's three-hour flight at subsonic speeds was made to test modified variable geometry induction systems for the engines, engineers said.

Will Press in IATA for Cuts BOAC Challenges U.S. Airlines on Fares

NEW YORK, April 15 (Reuters).—Britain's state airline British Overseas Airways Corp. (BOAC) today issued a challenge to its American rivals if they refuse to fall in with plans to slash transatlantic air fares.

BOAC's chairman Keith Granville told a press conference here that his corporation would press hard at the International Air Transport Association (IATA) meeting in Florida next October for a scheme that would cut fares to \$180 round trip between London and New York during non-peak periods of the year. The present normal economy class fare is \$450.

At the same time, Mr. Granville announced that BOAC had registered a separate charter company, BOAC Air Charters Ltd., which had now received an air operation certificate from the British government. They would be applying for a license to the American Civil Aeronautics Board, he said.

Asked if the founding of this charter company was a threat to the U.S. airlines if they refused to cooperate with BOAC at the IATA meeting, Mr. Granville said: "As a responsible airlines chairman I cannot make statements that sound like threats. I think we shall get our way."

He added: "I am optimistic that we will get our project through IATA, but only the conference will tell."

BOAC's fight will be for agreement by all airlines belonging to IATA to adopt what is called the Early-Bird project across the North Atlantic.

Under this, passengers would book their flights about four months in advance in non-peak periods of the year. They would also pay the full fare in advance and if unable to make the journey, their money would not be refundable.

BOAC is already operating this scheme successfully between London and various Commonwealth countries for which it does not need IATA approval.

Mr. Granville told the press conference that if the Early-Bird idea is agreed to, he estimated it would increase BOAC's annual profits by about \$24 million. He hoped it would be introduced across the Atlantic by the summer of 1973 and reckoned that the \$180 fare would attract an extra 400,000 passengers a year.

Russia Protests Incidents in U.S.

MOSCOW, April 15 (AP).—The Soviet Union today lodged a formal protest in Washington over an attack on its commercial offices in New York by two groups of youths armed with 100 frogs and mice, Moscow radio reported.

The broadcast said the protest was delivered to the U.S. State Department by the Soviet Embassy and specifically complained about "provocations by Zionists and hoodlums against the Aero-Flot, Intourist and Amtorg offices in New York, April 13."

On that date two groups of youths released 50 frogs in the Aero-Flot airline office and 50 white mice in the Amtorg trade corporation in New York.

A spokesman for a group called Student Activists for the Soviet Jewry claimed responsibility for the Aero-Flot incident and described it as the first of ten "plagues" which would be visited on Soviet organizations in the United States this week.

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Stennis Prods Drops by North Again On Schools

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—Sen. John C. Stennis has again prodded a civil rights debate in Congress, a fight over school integration in the cities of the North and West.

The Mississippi Democrat yesterday served notice that he will introduce legislation that he proposed a year ago, requiring the federal government to put the same school desegregation pressure on the North and West as on the South.

Mr. Stennis surprised the country by adopting this Stennis amendment, 56 to 38. It was later watered down in conference.

The senator said in an emphatic speech on the floor yesterday that he will seek to attach it now to President Nixon's \$1.5 billion school desegregation bill, which the Senate is scheduled to begin action next week.

Mr. Stennis declared that neither the President nor the federal courts have faced up to the issue of racial isolation in the North. The entire federal effort outside the South is "a monstrous sham," he said. "I attack the subtleties that are being used."

Further, he continued, "I state that in the South we will live with any pattern, and try to make it work, that is applied to other areas of the country."

But "I am frank to say," he added, "that I do not believe that beyond the South will submit to the total, massive forced desegregation of their schools of the type that is being forced on us."

"They have sufficient political power and strength to keep it from being done—and no administration, present or future, will dare undertake to apply the same pattern of desegregation beyond the South that is now applied in the South."

The desegregation bill is a compromise between a proposal that the President first made a year ago and an alternative drawn up by a group led by Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn. The money would be available over two years to school districts in the North as well as South desegregating under federal pressure or on their own initiative.

The issues are the standards the districts would have to meet to qualify and how they could spend the money.

More generally, the bill presents a vehicle through which Congress must now write what Sen. Stennis called "legislative policy for the nation's public schools" on the issue of integration.

The Stennis amendment would apply only to the desegregation efforts of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare not to the courts, which are the arena of most federal integration pressure. Further, it would merely declare that "the policy of the United States" that desegregation criteria "be applied uniformly in all regions"; it would not expressly require total integration in the North.

Drug Seen Effective Against Many Viruses

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP).—The development of a drug which is said to be effective against a wide spectrum of viral diseases, including the common cold, was described in reports to a conference of biologists this week.

The reports came in papers given by Dr. Paul Gordon and Dr. Edie R. Brown, both of the Chicago Medical School, and in discussion of clinical studies in Argentina by Dr. Alvin J. Glasky. Dr. Glasky is president of Newport Pharmaceuticals, Inc., of Newport Beach, Calif., which markets the drug, NPT-10381, that Dr. Gordon developed.

Dr. Glasky said the Argentine Ministry of Health on April 8 approved the drug for commercial use on the basis of studies directed by Dr. Jose Ink, who Dr. Glasky said specializes in infectious diseases.

Dr. Glasky said Dr. Ink's report, published Jan. 8 in *La Prensa Medica Argentina*, showed NPT-10381 to be a highly effective treatment against viral pneumonia, encephalitis, measles, chicken pox, shingles, influenza and the common cold, among others.

"It would be unfortunate to concentrate on the common cold," he said, because this phase of the Argentine studies involved only 30 or 30 patients—not enough to establish efficacy.

The big value of the drug, he said, is against more serious viral infections for which science had

Including Common Cold

other related antibiotics in the treatment of bacterial diseases.

The Argentine studies were conducted by 17 doctors in four hospitals. Dr. Glasky said, and the drug was administered in tablet form to more than 500 persons.

The Argentine report said those treated for colds were rid of the usual symptoms—fever, headache, weakness, lack of appetite and rapid heartbeat—within 24 hours. The tests indicated that the drug has no toxic effects.

Dr. Glasky and Dr. Gordon said clinical studies were begun in Argentina and the United States last July and are being conducted in some 20 medical centers in these and other countries, including Germany and Mexico.

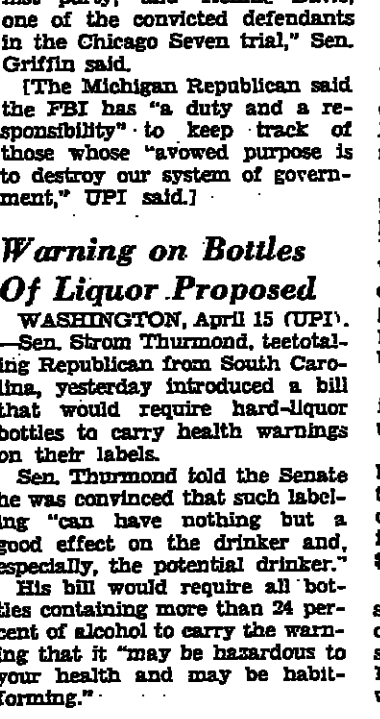
They said Argentina was able to approve the drug first for two reasons. Dr. Glasky said Dr. Ink's program was "more responsive and more efficient."

Dr. Gordon said requirements for approval for public use in the United States include "many more patients" and more time to evaluate results. Dr. Glasky said he hoped that the U.S. findings would be released in a couple of months.

The papers delivered by Dr. Gordon and Dr. Brown at the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology dealt largely with animal experiments with NPT-10381.

Drug Seen Effective Against Many Viruses

Dr. Paul Gordon



Dr. Paul Gordon

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Tax Protest by Businessmen Closes Bars, Shops in Rome

ROME, April 15 (UPI).—Businessmen struck for 24 hours today, closing more than 80,000 Roman shops, bars, restaurants and stores.

U.S. Study Shows High Failure Rate in Heart Devices

LOS ANGELES, April 15 (UPI).—Half of the 250 heart Pacemakers recovered from deceased persons in the last year were malfunctioning to some degree, a University of Southern California physician reported yesterday.

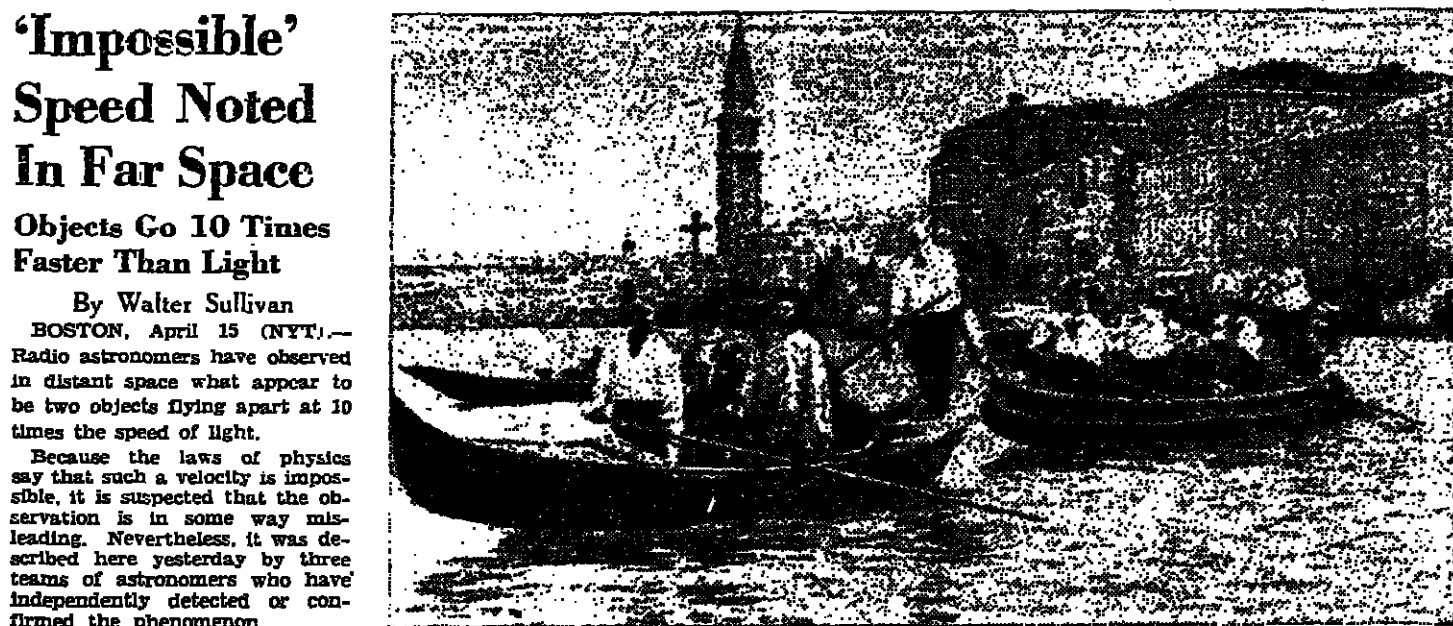
'Impossible' Speed Noted In Far Space

Objects Go 10 Times Faster Than Light

By Walter Sullivan BOSTON, April 15 (NYT).—Radio astronomers have observed in distant space what appear to be two objects flying apart at 10 times the speed of light.

French to Reopen Renowned School

PARIS, April 15 (AP).—The government announced today the reopening on April 23 of the Ecole Normale Supérieure after its closure on April 5 because of leftist student agitation.



Stravinsky funeral cortege making its way along the Grand Canal in Venice.

Venetian Crowds Pay Homage to Igor Stravinsky

VENICE, April 15 (AP).—Thousands mourned Igor Stravinsky in Venice today as the body of the famed composer was borne to the cemetery of San Michele in a flower-decked gondola.

Obituaries: Armand Denis Tried to Save African Game

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 15 (UPI).—Armand Denis, 74, the Belgian-born naturalist who championed the cause of wildlife conservation in a television series called "On Safari," died in his sleep early today.

films, including "Savage Splendor" which was described as the first full-length color film to be produced in Africa.

lers at the time of the Algerian war of independence and took up Algerian citizenship after independence.

5 Nations Unite for Defense Of Malaysia and Singapore

LONDON, April 15 (UPI).—Britain and four other Commonwealth countries agreed today on a new five-nation defense setup in Southeast Asia designed to protect Malaysia and Singapore against outside attack.

Rhodesia's Smith Rejects Britain's 'Five Principles'

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 15 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Ian Smith was reported today to have dismissed as "no longer of any consequence" the five principles Britain has laid down as conditions for settlement of the Rhodesia independence deadlock.

Etna Lava Threatens Cable Car Terminal

CATANIA, Sicily, April 15 (Reuters).—A river of lava, which has already destroyed a 100-year-old observatory high on Mount Etna, was today moving closer to the terminal of a cable car on the volcano.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

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for Del... Singapore... Ceylon Nips... lot to Slay... Premier... 2 Insurgents... confessed to Plan... COLOMBO, April 15 (Reuters)... government-run Ceylon Radio... disclosed what it said was... to assassinate the premier... two young men who said... 'Che Guevarist' insurgents... been ordered to attack the... night of April 5 and take... dead or alive... they said the plot was hatched... Colombo University. But at a... in a cinema before the... only 20 of the insurgents... and the leader was... about so the attack was... parallel development... and sources said today that... the Korea's Embassy here had... asked to close down. The... has said nothing of... it is widely believed... it suspects the North... of fomenting the two-... insurrection by 'Che... insurrection led by dis... students has strained... 30,000-strong security... which are outnumbered... or three to one in some areas... reliable estimates... the insurgents are said to be... over the govern... slow pace in carrying out... the students had sup... Mrs. Bandaranaike's elec... government statement today... although security forces... well in control there was... reason for complacency. Arm... were still moving... in some areas and they had... a number of government... 29-year-old British tourist... been killed in the dis... according to a British... spokesman... 23, was travelling... with a Swiss in... Ceylon on Tuesday... to the Swiss, a shot... out from the jungle and... Briton was hit and died... government spokesman said... two men had been travelling... the curfew, which has been... operation for the past week... despite repeated radio warn... the tourists should keep off... The government announced that... a countrywide curfew would be... by two hours today and... in operation from 6 p.m. 1 a.m... East Germany... calls Charges by... on a 'Slander'... BERLIN, April 15 (AP)—East... today rejected as slan... a Bonn government... that East Germany is... main stumbling block to... West dialogue. In Europe, a... government spokesman... von Weizsacker said... that East Germany's... and the arrest... West German citizens travel... East Germany "do not pro... signs that those responsible... East Berlin are ready for... rejecting the charge, East... Foreign Ministry said... main point of this declara... the slandering of the peo... of East Germany."... industry spokesman Peter Lorf... West Germany for the... progress in exploratory talks... between the two countries. He... attacked West German po... activities in West Berlin, the Communists consider...



DOING THE HONORS—Jean-Claude Duvalier, named by his father, Haitian President Francois Duvalier, as next chief of the nation, reviewing a military parade in Port au Prince, Wednesday, his father's 64th birthday. The elder Duvalier was absent, giving rise to rumors he is seriously ill, maybe out of the country.

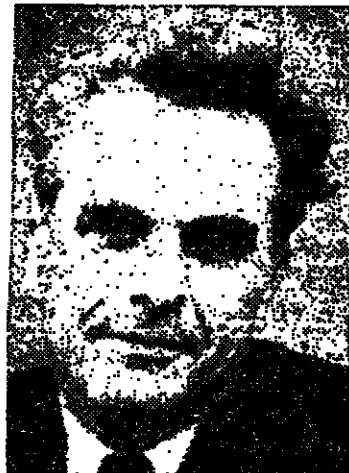
Or Face Expulsion From Communist Party

Tito Warns Factions to Stop Quarreling

By Dan Morgan
BELGRADE, April 15 (WP)—Yugoslavia's President Tito, asserting that "our existence is in question," has warned the country's quarreling Communists to unify or face expulsion from the party. It was the blackest portrayal of the country's internal situation made by the 78-year-old leader since he initiated a process of constitutional reform last fall. In sum, President Tito appeared to be telling Communists, who have been putting regional interests over those of the country as a whole, that his patience is nearing its end. The text of the leader's remarks was released today by the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, almost 18 hours after delivery in Pristina, capital of the country's poorest province, where violence erupted in 1968. The tone of the remarks was angry and militant, and may have reflected the president's impromptu irritation after a day in which Serbs and Albanians from the autonomous Kosovo Province quarreled openly in his presence. "Must Have Unity" President Tito told the meeting of party officials from the area that "we have never before had such a situation as we have today in the Yugoslav league of Communists." He then went on to say: "We must have unity. We have, however even today, some who violate it although they speak in favor of it. Let's see finally who is for unity and who is violating it, thus destroying our community." Later he declared: "I will say one day who these people are and I will not wait long. Why should we deceive ourselves? Our existence is in question, and the unity of our country..." The short-range result of the constitutional changes initiated last fall—though still not agreed upon—has been to touch off a period of unprecedented rivalry between the country's six republics and five national groups for a share of the spoils resulting from a decentralization of economic and political life. But President Tito indicated there is a limit to how much pluralism will be tolerated in the Communist party and that even in the "democratic society" of Yugoslavia there must be discipline on the part of Communists in carrying out the party line. Never Backed Liberalism President Tito said that the party has become used to "liberalism" inside the league of Communists although "I was never in favor of such liberalism..." Some persons have said, only half jokingly, that Yugoslavia has six Communist parties, one for each of the six constituent republics. Yugoslavia long ago abandoned the principle of democratic centralism which required iron discipline once a party decision is taken. In the period through which the country is now passing, President Tito has been the only leader in the country to be consistently stress the need for a unified Yugoslavia above all else. This fact has raised the question of what will happen after he passes from the scene and local leaders are able to give full vent to local interests. At this stage of decentralization, some have questioned whether President Tito could carry out a real purge of the party ranks. President Tito's decision last fall to face up squarely to the frictions between the country's regions and nationalities has led to open reorganizations. Almost every region has some grievances against the power of the central authorities in Belgrade. Riots in 1968 Kosovo, where President Tito delivered his remarks, is inhabited by 1.2 million persons, of whom a majority are Albanian Muslims and a minority are Serbs. Albanians rioted there in 1968 against alleged Serbian domination. The issue in the current reforms of the constitution is whether the region will remain a mixed area with close ties to Serbia and Belgrade, or develop into a fully autonomous Albanian enclave in which proportional representation for Serbs would disappear. President Tito said the constitutional changes giving more power to localities was a "good thing," but he said that unless Communists could agree he would summon federal and regional leaders to a meeting and keep them there until they had vowed to unite.

Yugoslav Envoy to Stockholm Dies of Wounds; Tito Weeps

STOCKHOLM, April 15 (Reuters)—Yugoslavia's Ambassador Vladimir Rolovic died here early today without having regained consciousness since rightist Croatian separatists fired five bullets into him eight days ago. President Tito said to have been a close friend of the ambassador—was reported here to have broken into tears on hearing the news. Ambassador Rolovic, 55, died at the Karolinska Hospital in the regulator to which he was transferred after a four-hour emergency operation following the attack on April 7. Surgeons had failed to remove a bullet from his brain. News of the death was telephoned to President Tito by Yugoslav officials here. According to the Stockholm evening newspaper Expressen, the president burst into tears and put down the telephone, leaving his secretary to finish the call. The men had been friends since fighting the Nazis together as partisans in World War II. The news of Mr. Rolovic's death was first given to his wife, Brana, who had watched over him through his fight for life but was asleep when he died. State Funeral Planned The ambassador's body will be flown to Yugoslavia tomorrow. In Belgrade, Foreign Ministry spokesman Dragotub Vujica said Mr. Rolovic would be given a state funeral. As the envoy's body leaves Stockholm, five men are to be arraigned behind locked doors in connection with his death. The two Croats accused of shooting Mr. Rolovic—Andjelko Brajkovic, 23, and Miro Barzic,



Vladimir Rolovic

Guerrillas Slay Businessman In Sao Paulo

SAO PAULO, Brazil, April 15 (Reuters)—A leading Danish-born local businessman was killed by a fusillade of machine-gun and revolver bullets here today in what official sources described as a vengeance murder by urban guerrillas. Henning Bolesen, 55, a naturalized Brazilian, was president of the Ultrafertil-Ultraga Group, part of an industrial complex headed by Erling Lorentzen, husband of Norway's Princess Ragnhild Alexandra, daughter of King Olav. Mr. Bolesen leaped out of his car at an open-air market after apparently realizing he was being followed by four armed men in a small car, according to one report. His pursuers opened fire, killing him instantly and wounding two women bystanders.

2 Die in Ship Collision

DUNKIRK, France, April 15 (Reuters)—Two Scandinavian sailors were killed in a collision between the Danish freighter Tasmania and the Greek motor vessel Grace-1 in fog in the English Channel last night. The Tasmania arrived here today only slightly damaged.

3 IRA Men Held After Belfast Raid

COURT APPEARANCE INDICATED FOR TODAY
BELFAST, April 15 (Reuters)—Three leading members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army have been arrested after security police raids on their homes here and will reportedly appear in court tomorrow. The three, understood to be members of the IRA's militant provisional wing—an offshoot of the traditional body—were charged tonight with an offense under the Explosive Substances Act. Announcement of the arrests was made first by a spokesman for the IRA. He said they were arrested after Scotland Yard Special Branch detectives from London raided Belfast's Ardoyne district last night. In other Northern Ireland activities: Four hundred British troops, helped by helicopters, searched for arms near the border with the Irish Republic, south of here, today. There were no immediate reports that they discovered anything, but in another search at the Gaelic Athletic Association ground at Belfast, troops found 20 pounds of gelignite. In a brief outburst of trouble in East Belfast, about 60 youths threw stones at police but were dispersed by troops. In an interview published in the London Evening Standard tonight IRA chief-of-staff Cathal Goulding was quoted as saying: "We don't want the Stormont [government] and we also don't want a government in the south [the Irish Republic] which is dominated by the British economy." He said: "We want a united Irish Republic run on a socialist system," he added. The interview took place in Dublin.

Bonn-Moscow Link

BONN, April 15 (AP)—West Germany and the Soviet Union signed an agreement in Moscow today enabling the two countries to build consulates-general in Hamburg and Leningrad, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Unless He Returns for 5 Years Menuhin's Son May Lose His U.S. Citizenship

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, April 15 (NYT)—Gerard Menuhin, second son of Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, whose parents were there for the music festival. That happening may soon cost him his American citizenship. A Supreme Court decision on April 5 took Gerard by surprise, along with an unknown number of others who thought they were Americans. By a vote of 5 to 4, the court upheld the constitutionality of a law limiting the citizenship rights of anyone who has only one American parent and is born abroad. To remain American, such a person must reside in the United States for five years between the ages of 14 and 28. Gerard lived in Los Gatos, Calif., for most of his first seven years. But since then he has traveled about with his parents, and he now has a job here as a film editor. That poses his dilemma. Passport to Expire He will be 23 on July 23. Because of the newly validated law, his U.S. passport will run out that day, since from then on he could not meet the five-year residency requirement. He wants to go back to America at some point. But he doubts that he wants to make a commitment to five years' residence right now. His younger brother Jeremy, 19, has spent less time in the United States. But he happened to be born there. Thus his citizenship is unaffected. "Jeremy might well have turned out to be Japanese," Yehudi Menuhin said in an interview. "I was in Japan and got back to San Francisco with Diana [Mrs. Menuhin] just two days before he was born." "They're both had the same parents—I can vouch for that," he went on. "It seems illogical to divide two brothers with the same parents and the same experience in life because one happened to be born in San Francisco, one in Edinburgh. We are fortunate. Because of his mother, Gerard can be English. I don't mind there being, as it were, a British branch of the family—this is a civilized

country. But the United States is losing an extremely enthusiastic and loyal citizen. It doesn't make sense to me." Mrs. Menuhin, the former Diana Gould, is English. Her comment on Gerard's problem was blunt. "I don't think he should be blamed because my womb was following a violin." Yehudi Menuhin, who was born in New York, had a flurry of difficulty about his own citizenship last fall. A State Department functionary said that his acceptance of honorary citizenship from Switzerland had cost him his American status. But Secretary of State William P. Rogers quickly said that it was a "misunderstanding." That episode was a personal accident. The situation in which Gerard Menuhin finds himself affects thousands of persons who believed that they were American citizens until the Supreme Court ruling. The Menuhins have made their principal home in England for years but still keep their house in Los Gatos and go back there once a year. Yehudi Menuhin's parents live nearby. Gerard began school in Los Gatos, a mountain area on the peninsula below San Francisco. From there, he went to Gstaad, Switzerland, with the family, and then to a German school for a year. He has lived here since ten years of age and is a graduate of Eton College. "I would very much like to go back some day," Gerard said, "but it does seem unfair to have to make a choice right now. I have a perfectly good job here."

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Using Your Head on Intelligence

When Richard Helms, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, told the nation's newspaper editors that "we propose to adapt intelligence work to American society, not vice versa," he was expressing a goal that is much in the mind of America today. The difficulty is that it is hard to find agreement on how this is to be done.

The CIA has not been prominent in the news lately, which is to the credit of Mr. Helms's conduct of the agency since he took command there in 1966. Army Intelligence, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have both usurped the spotlight because of their activities in domestic surveillance, while the CIA's overseas operations have not been linked lately to any Bay of Pigs. But it is still possible for a foreign observer to charge the CIA with any development that annoys him in his own country; the conspiratorial aura still invests this body.

The charges are, in almost every case, false on their faces. But Mr. Helms's defense against assertions that the CIA is "an invisible government" that it is "engaged in provocative covert activities repugnant to a democratic society and subject to no controls," reveals that the CIA shares a problem with other American agencies operating in this general field.

This problem is primarily the secrecy inherent in such operations. Mr. Helms admits the dilemma—which is one affecting the FBI as well—and asks that the nation "to a degree take it on faith that we too are honorable men and devoted to her service." This, however, is precisely what the nation is not in a mood to do; it is not even satisfied to assume that "the elected

officials of the United States government watch over extensively, intensively and continuously" the works and words of either the CIA or FBI.

This is partly due to the dilution of responsibility for intelligence, domestic and foreign, which results in part from the nature of their work and in part from the way in which events have shaped their growth. And it stems in very large measure from the fact that the administration, the target of so much criticism—and radical violence—plays too preponderant a role in the governance of investigatory bodies.

Sen. Muskie—outraged by FBI surveillance over Earth Day rallies—makes the very sensible proposal that a domestic intelligence review board be created composed of prominent members of government intelligence agencies, Congress, the judiciary and the bar to supervise activities in this field. Tom Wicker, of The New York Times, would have President Nixon go further, and create a commission to study the whole federal police and intelligence problem: the amount of political surveillance that may be necessary, the means and technology appropriate to the task, and the safeguards that should be available.

Measures such as these would help, and they might be extended in some specific form to the CIA. But the great reliance against abuse of power, especially in the domestic field, should continue to be the courts. These are what really distinguish the American police systems from those of Nazi Germany or Communist Russia. These are still the ultimate safeguard of American liberties.

An Opening Door

A historic change for the better is taking place in relations between the United States and the Chinese People's Republic. What an incredulous world saw Wednesday was, in effect, the announcement by Chou En-lai and Richard M. Nixon of a major step toward normalization of Chinese-American relations, as both countries open their doors to each other's citizens while laying the groundwork for resumption of trade and, probably, for subsequent economic and technical cooperation.

The Chinese have been most obliging in their timing: Premier Chou's words about "a new page in the relations of the Chinese and American peoples" come just as the spring push has begun for marches on Washington by critics of Mr. Nixon's policy. Premier Chou has done Mr. Nixon a good turn.

The Chinese are now playing traditional balance-of-power politics more boldly than they have in recent years. It is likely that during most of the last decade Mao Tse-tung and his associates honestly believed they were endangered by an informal Soviet-American alliance such as Peking's propaganda denounced so often. Mao's nightmare must have been the thought of a coordinated Soviet-American attack on China, with the Russians moving in from the north across the Siberian and Mongolian borders while U.S. forces took off from Vietnam and Taiwan. The steady departure of American

troops from Vietnam may have allayed those fears and strengthened the Chinese in the belief that they have only to gain from more normal relations with Washington.

Beyond the political factors, China is now emerging from the confusion of the Cultural Revolution, and—as Chou En-lai emphasized to Edgar Snow—is significantly improving its economic situation. But China's industry is still far and away the smallest of any of the major world powers. Substantial American economic and technical aid for the future expansion of Chinese industrial capabilities—aid similar to the aid this country provided the Soviet Union during the 20s and early 30s—would be of enormous value for Peking.

Such perspectives are still distant, and there are many pitfalls—the issue of Taiwan and the question of Peking's place in the United Nations Security Council among others—on the road leading toward a full Peking-Washington rapprochement. Nevertheless, events have moved so swiftly this month and there has been so much goodwill expressed by the leaders of both nations that no question on the Chinese-American agenda can be regarded any longer as totally insoluble. The essence of the matter is that renewed contact and cooperation between the United States and the Chinese People's Republic is very much in their mutual interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

More Than Table Tennis

For Peking, what is involved is not a table-tennis match but the subtle prelude to a diplomatic and psychological offensive aimed at both American public opinion and U.S. and Japanese business circles, and—indirectly but surely—at the U.S.S.R. Moscow records all this with sharp disappointment. This is not displeasing to Mao, who, incidentally, has by no means ceased his propaganda against the American government.

But Mr. Nixon tolerates this. He knows that Peking demands the withdrawal of American troops from Indochina and the end of U.S. support of the Chiang Kai-shek regime in Taiwan as a precondition for restoration of diplomatic relations with Washington. The President said on his arrival in the White House in January, 1969, that he wanted to improve relations with China. The Chinese have just answered him. A great Peking-Washington match has just begun; it might totally transform the international situation one day.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Where American politicians and businessmen failed, a group of sportsmen of minor world reputation succeeded. And this is certainly not a result of particular Chinese inclination toward ping-pong. Like everything else in Chinese policies, this was a sudden, unexpected and well-premeditated move. By inviting American sportsmen, and

not businessmen or politicians, the Chinese never sacrificed any of their proclaimed principles or the policy of disagreement and opposition to American imperialism in the Far East. At the same time they demonstrated a great degree of goodwill toward the American people—which was never doubted.

—From Borba (Belgrade).

Peking's ping-pong gambit seems to have awakened expectations here and there which can hardly be fulfilled. There are two obstacles to rapid progress in normalization of relations between the United States and China: the Southeast Asian conflict, and the problem of Taiwan. The latter issue has bilateral as well as UN aspects. No American President could simply toss overboard the alliance with Taiwan; Nixon will certainly never do so.

The question is, whether Peking would in the long run be prepared to somehow live with it, without in principle giving up its claims. As to the bilateral relations between Washington and Peking, until a UN solution is found the tremendous existing obstacles will have to be attacked in small doses, with a reduction of trade barriers being considered as the next step. At any rate, normalization will not proceed very rapidly. One ping-pong tournament does not make détente.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 16, 1896

PARIS—The French Academy of Medicine has divided the Prix Saint-Paul of 25,000 francs between Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, and Dr. Behring, of Berlin, for their discovery of the anti-diphtheria vaccine. The Figaro says that a large number of German and English "savants" have accused Dr. Roux of having wished to take to himself all the credit of this discovery. The truth is that Dr. Roux has constantly refused every academic recompense part of which was not granted to Dr. Behring.

Fifty Years Ago

April 16, 1921

PARIS—Mr. Bernard Shaw, with his usual superlative disdain of logic and his inveterate penchant for taking the wrong side of most questions, has declared himself in favor of the nationalization of the mines in Great Britain, the fixing of a uniform wage scale throughout all the mining regions, irrespective of varying conditions, and the pooling of the mining profits, so that they shall be divided on the quantitative basis of the product. It is always interesting to hear or read him, even when you disagree.



Uncle Sam Looks South

By C. L. Sulzberger

Johannesburg, South Africa

—Any South American tour forces certain conclusions that are best reported immediately, even from another continent. The first conclusion is that there has been a major change in relations with North America. The Monroe Doctrine's inherent philosophy that developed into an effort to exclude foreign powers from a market where the U.S.A. sought outlets for its capital surplus is now wholly outdated. One way joke heard in Latin lands is: "The Alliance for Progress must be succeeding; we are getting a better class of dictator."

Juscelino Kubitschek, the former Brazilian president, says: "Kennedy made a profound psychological error in creating the Alliance. He should have consulted Latin nations but in effect, he told them: 'I will do this.' Johnson forgot Latin America—except the Dominican Republic. Nixon won't even hear of it. No popular feeling exists here that the U.S. really wants to help this continent."

Kubitschek proposes that the U.S.A. give no money to Latin countries but should help finance national development plans through necessary technical assistance.

Already in Effect

This, in fact, is already Nixon's policy as expressed in last month's State Department report, which suggested "more effective development assistance, set increasingly in a multilateral framework."

Ten years ago when I talked with West European ambassadors on another Latin American tour, they said: "Whenever we mention increasing our investment we hear the words 'Monroe Doctrine.' Today the situation is reversed. Washington realizes rising nationalism is 'directed against foreign investment.'"

The wisest course would be for Washington, which insures them, to urge U.S. companies to try whenever possible to enter into joint South American enterprises with such friendly nations as West Germany, Italy or Japan and also to accede whenever the host country wishes a majority share of the enterprise. A blind eye to these needs stimulated the Chilean copper crisis and even

in Brazil trouble will come if the above rule is ignored.

We have learned two other lessons. That the United States cannot rely on Latin America as a market for its military equipment or as a mirror for its ideology. The southern countries have turned increasingly to other weapon sources because we kept offering inadequate material. Now the size of our military missions steadily shrinks.

Our dominance is far from absolute in our own backyard and even the possibility of intervention has almost if not entirely vanished. We can only influence events and often by minor events. Moreover, few ideological regimes south of the Rio Grande are of the sort we fully admire. The Latin nature doesn't easily lend itself to Anglo-Saxon political prejudices.

The Ghetto Mentality

True democrats like Kubitschek in Brazil or Frei in Chile are disappointed with our philosophical posture. Kubitschek says: "The U.S. should really lead the democratic world, supporting all who fight for democratic institutions. It should give ideological and moral leadership, not material leadership. A successful campaign for democracy cuts into both right and left and could help Latin America break out of the extremist alternatives which,

otherwise, may fall eventually on the side of Communism."

Traditional U.S. efforts to control South American mineral wealth and dominate industry cannot swiftly be erased, and the tendency of many U.S. communities to live in self-chosen ghettos of comfort amid their Latin fellows has heightened the jealousy felt by poor for rich. Moreover, counter-terrorist campaigns conducted by rightist governments rub off on the U.S.A., which is seen as condoning reactions for the sake of stabilizing its investment security.

The first step, in the interests of everyone concerned, is to enlarge the moribund NATO consultation committee on Latin America and help our allies raise their profile while the United States lowers its own. It is obvious what the basic long-range problems are:

One—to use every means of encouraging the southern continent to open up its largely unexploited interior; two—to encourage reliance on single products; three—to persuade and educate on the need for population control; four—to ease outside assistance for the massive cities that have sprung up like cancerous mushrooms and suck in a rural population that finds even miserable slums superior to the backbeat. The hinterland itself must be improved.

Man Bites Institution

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—When a man bites a dog, that's news; but when a front-running presidential candidate bites J. Edgar Hoover, that's big news. So the most important thing about Sen. Edmund Muskie's charges against the FBI may be that the fabled Director at last has lost the special immunity from criticism that for so long characterized him, Mother and the Flag.

Muskie disclosed documents that indicate FBI surveillance of Earth Day rallies last spring—a classic case of overkill, if true. Coming on top of the even more sensational wiretap charges of House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, the distribution of stolen FBI spying records, the Berrigan case and the arbitrary dismissal of agent Jack Shaw for mildly criticizing the Director, the Mus-

kie charges are a substantial addition to the worst period of controversy Hoover has encountered in his 47-year career.

Muskie went beyond criticism, however, and made a valuable proposal that President Nixon might do well to adopt and shape to his own and the country's best interests. The Maine senator suggested a domestic intelligence review board, responsible to Congress and the President, composed of both public and government members, and charged with making yearly public reports on the scope of and need for domestic political surveillance.

Good enough, but if Nixon would take this idea a step further, he might seize Muskie's initiative for himself, and at the same time act to calm the sudden storm that has blown up around Hoover, the FBI and the whole subject of government spying on citizens.

The President could appoint just such a responsible board as Muskie suggested, but give it a much broader initial mission—that of surveying the whole field of federal police work, making recommendations as to what, if any, forms of political surveillance might be needed, who should be carrying it out, under what supervision and restrictions, and for what specific uses.

This would be a badly needed study by concerned citizens of the extent to which, in modern times, a democratic government may be justified in collecting and storing information on the private lives and political activities of its own citizens, and of the ways in which such information might be legitimately used. And it would be a particularly timely study for at least the following reasons:

Era of Turmoil

For the foreseeable future, the nation is likely to be caught in the kind of social and political turmoil it has seen for the last few years, with activist anti-government elements in conflict with a powerful bureaucracy backed by moderate-to-conservative public opinion. In such a period, political surveillance is bound to be attempted and denounced, often beyond rational limits.

At the same time technology is vastly extending the possibilities for the defenseless spy; the computer-operated data banks linked with those of other state and federal agencies, is one example. Legal restrictions and

Piero Sanavio From Rome:

The (Italian) Republican party is the smallest and noisiest (which often means the most authoritative) member of the four-party center-left coalition. It represents less than 3 percent of the electorate....

ROME—Early in March, the Italian Republican party pulled out of the government. The move seemed, at first, the prelude to a major political crisis: the center-left coalition that includes Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans had long been on the sick list. It still is.

No political crisis, however, rocked this country, which a few days later received with indifference even the news of Prince Junio Valerio Borghese's failed coup d'état. With the confidence of a cheery TV announcer, or an improbable cheer leader, FBI chief Ugo La Malfa hastened to reassure public opinion by declaring a friendly newspaper editors: "We move out of the government but not out of the coalition. On the contrary, we firmly believe that the center-left formula is still the only one that's possible in Italy." He added then that his party would continue to support the government even if it no longer belonged to it.

This last declaration was at first interpreted by observers here as evidence that the Republican party is not ready to forsake the advantages it draws from its participation in the political club that runs the country. "La Malfa," they said, "like those investors who want to cash in high dividends without ever taking any risk." Others maintained that La Malfa's pledge of support to a government whose responsibilities he no longer wanted to share was instead a political move. "By casting himself in the image of the man above party interests, who's only mindful of the welfare of the state, he has started his election campaign." One of the Republican boss's greatest ambitions seems to be to become the next president of Italy. His two presumed rivals, Aldo Moro and Amintore Fanfani, both Christian Democrats, are trying to reach that goal by flirting with the left. As he withdrew his party from the government, La Malfa explained that the principal reason for his *disingaggio* (disengagement) was his deep disagreement

with the way economic and social reforms are approached and carried out by his political partners. "Reforms are either seriously planned," he said, "or are bound to be ineffective. We cannot have serious reforms as long as we do not plan properly the way we are putting them into effect."

Instead of clearing the air, these words complicated the issue and the Republican withdrawal was interpreted in new and conflicting ways. Some Socialists afraid that the move might mean a sliding of the government toward the right, asked rhetorically for "wider participation." The point was further emphasized by Socialist leader Gino Bertoldi who, in an interview, declared that the "center-left formula" no longer reflects the realities of the country. There are now, he said, three great popular parties in Italy—the Christian Democratic party, the Socialist party and the Communist party. A parliamentary dialogue among these three forces reflects a situation that, at the regional level and among unions, is already ready to work.

Of La Malfa's withdrawal, politicians offer no other interpretations. "He's left the government through the right-hand exit," they maintain "in order to come back later on, from the left-hand door." They are afraid, in short, that La Malfa might have in mind a long-range policy aimed at widening the center-left coalition and eventually introducing the Communists into the government. He performed a similar operation between 1953 and 1962 when, after having withdrawn his party from the government, he started a dialogue with the Socialists. The dialogue was to evolve into the present center-left coalition. This interpretation of La Malfa's move finds its justification in a recent document of the Republican party: It refers to "triper times, when it will be possible to propose a center-left coalition with broader participation."

Confrontation?

On the other hand, a high ranking member of the FBI has stated: "I do hope that there will soon be a confrontation with the opposition parties on the main lines of development, economic planning and reforms of an essentially advanced society such as Italy is today." The Republican party is the smallest and noisiest (which, here, often means the most authoritative) member of the four-party center-left coalition. It represents less than 3 percent of the electorate and just the support of a fraction of the upper middle class: bankers, young industrialists, a few intellectuals, a few technocrats. The influence of the Republican party on Italian politics is an example of the precarious balance upon which stands the present center-left coalition. Without the party's support, the support of the publicans, no working majority could ever have been formed; therefore, no working government could ever have been possible.

Well aware of its numerical weakness, as well as of its specific power within the operations range of Italian center party, the party has in the past mediated the entrance of the Socialists into the government in order to insure its own survival. It is most doubtful, however, that it will do the same for parties on the far left but, in politics one never knows. The "triper times" of Italy, which is a political hindrance, has long been substituted political activity.

Almost in an effort to convince friends and foes that his party was not motivated only by disagreement with the government on economic matters, La Malfa has in a new submission to the cabinet, the treasury document containing the party's viewpoint on the problem of public expenses. It is an attempt to persuade the public of the need for investments, and also to suggest that many reforms and public works, voted by parliament between 1964 and 1971, have not yet been put into effect because the funds earmarked for them had never existed, nor could they be found.

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الشرق الأوسط

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'A', 'B', and 'C'.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with their respective values and performance metrics.

Advertisement for The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V., including details about the trust and contact information.

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Record Balance of Payments Surplus Japanese Earn \$2 Billion More Than They Paid Out

TOKYO, April 15 (AP-DJ)—Japanese earnings from abroad, outpaced spending by a record \$2 billion in the year ended March 31, the Finance Ministry estimated today.

Gain Recorded in U.S. GNP Is Largest Ever for Quarter

(Continued from Page 1) The so-called GNP "deflator" slowed to an annual rate of 5.3 percent from 5.9 percent in the past quarter.

British Trade Last Month in Black Again

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U.S. Incomes Up Sharply in Latest Month

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP-DJ)—U.S. Personal income rose \$5.9 billion in March to an \$83.3-billion seasonally-adjusted annual rate, the Commerce Department said today.

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NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT)—BankAmerica Corp., parent of Bank of America—the nation's largest—reported yesterday a 7.7 percent advance in first-quarter profits before securities gains and a 15.6 percent increase including securities gains.

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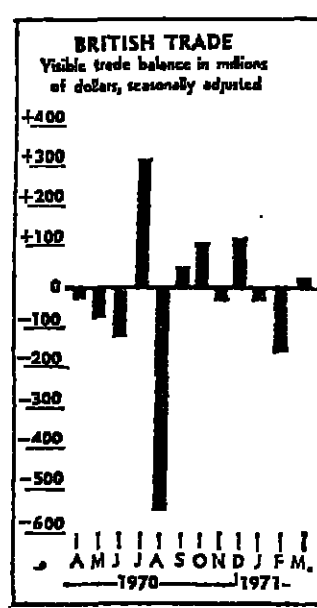
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BRITISH TRADE Visible trade balance in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted

trade deficit averaged £26 million a month in the quarter ended March 31, but the underlying position was likely to be better than the figures indicate.

With net earnings from invisible trade still running at about £50 million a month, the current account remained strongly in surplus during the quarter, the department said.

Over the quarter, export revenue averaged £663 million a month, compared with £666 million for the previous three months. The import average this year is £689 million—a rise of £30 million a month from second-half 1970.

Recycled Eurodollars Reaccounted

By Jonathan C. Randal PARIS, April 15 (AP)—With the normally steady and responsible Bank for International Settlements (BIS) curiously leading the way, about half the world's reserves created in 1970 was the result of Eurodollar market operations, according to a secret study.

Citibank Discloses Activities Of Giant Trust Department

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT)—First National City Bank—under pressure from Congress and the Securities & Exchange Commission—gave the public a peek yesterday at how its huge trust department operates in the stock market.

Japan Outlines Its Conditions for GM's Isuzu Deal

TOKYO, April 15 (AP-DJ)—General Motors has been asked by Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) to guarantee that it will not take over Isuzu Motors, ministry officials said today.

U.S. Banks Step Up Their Eurodollar Take

WASHINGTON, April 15 (Reuters)—Eurodollar borrowing by U.S. banks from their foreign branches rose \$307 million in the week ended April 7, following a \$1.27 billion decline the week previous, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

Carli Will Mediate Dispute Between Montedison Groups

ROME, April 15 (AP-DJ)—Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, will mediate between private and government shareholders of Montedison-Edison in their dispute over naming a president of the company, sources here and in Milan said today.

German Investment Up

BONN, April 15 (AP-DJ)—Net direct investment by West Germany abroad totaled 21.1 billion deutsche marks (\$5.77 billion) in 1970, about 20 percent from 17.82 billion DM in 1969, the Economics Ministry said today.

EEC Money Supply Rose 17% in 1970

BRUSSELS, April 15 (UPI)—Money supply in the Common Market at the end of 1970 was up 17 percent over the previous year, the Executive Commission said today.

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Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from page 5' and 'New Highs and Lows'.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, listing various commodities like wheat, corn, soybeans, and their respective prices and market status.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of International Bonds Traded in Europe, listing bond issues from various countries and their trading details.

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Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock market data, including closing prices for various stocks and mutual funds.

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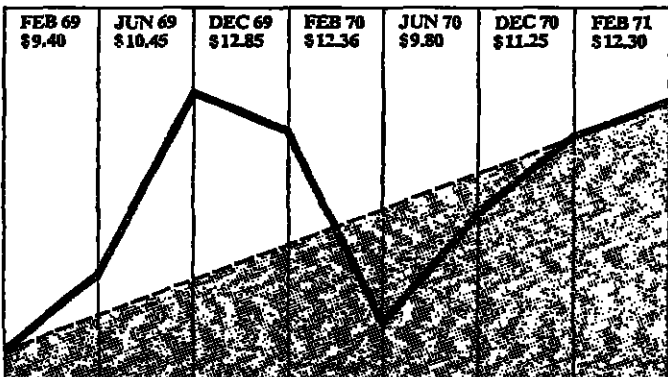
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American Stock Exchange Trading

1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100%	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100%	First	High	Low	Last	Chg
1474 7/8 Abernethy	40	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	1474 7/8 Abernethy	40	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
1475 1/2 Acme Hamill	10	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0	1475 1/2 Acme Hamill	10	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
1476 1/2 Adams Pres	30	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0	1476 1/2 Adams Pres	30	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
1477 1/2 Adams Russel	11	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	0	1477 1/2 Adams Russel	11	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	0
1478 1/2 ADE Equip	10	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	0	1478 1/2 ADE Equip	10	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	0
1479 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	1479 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
1480 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	1480 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
1481 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	1481 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
1482 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	1482 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
1483 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	1483 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
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1495 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	1495 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
1496 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	1496 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
1497 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	1497 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
1498 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	1498 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
1499 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	1499 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
1500 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	1500 1/2 Aeroquip	10	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currency)	Amsterdam	Brussels	Düsseldorf	London	Paris	Zürich
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Brussels	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Düsseldorf	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
London	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Paris	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Zürich	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

First General Resources Company

A Public Company Established in 1962 with Assets in Excess of \$5,000,000

OVER THE COUNTER:
Wednesday, April 14, 1971
Bid: 6 3/4 Ask: 7 1/4

505 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

We are pleased to announce the offer of

\$5,000,000

AMERICAN INCOME PROPERTIES BOND AND SHARE, N.V.

20% Convertible Bond

Interest payable September 2, 1971

Convertible into Common Stock of the Company on or before March 1, 1981, at a conversion price of \$10.00 per share.

PRICE 100/0

PLUS ACCRUED INTEREST

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from each of the institutions with which the Company has a selling agreement.

For further information contact:

INDUSTRIAL AMERICAN MANAGEMENT COMPANY
Barclay's Bank Building
Grand Cayman, British West Indies

CURACAO: BETHLEHEM
LUXEMBOURG: COBURN
This is not an offer to sell nor a solicitation to buy the Company's Bonds or Shares in any jurisdiction where such offer or solicitation is illegal.

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The Dreyfus Fund is a mutual investment fund that helps to make your money grow and takes what it considers sensible risks in the direction.

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100 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Phone: 212-691-1100

Agents:
Blyth & duPont
Goldman
Kiddier
Smith, B
White, V
April 16, 1971

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from preceding page.', 'N', 'O', 'P', and 'S'.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$', '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in £', and '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in ¥'.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Advertisement for SHV (Steenkolen-Handelsvereniging N.V.) featuring 'Dfls. 50,000,000' and '7 1/2% Bearer Notes due 1975'. Includes a list of participating banks and the date 'April 16, 1971'.

Advertisement for EUROFIMA (European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock) featuring 'Dfls. 50,000,000' and '7 1/2% Bearer Notes Due April 15, 1976'. Includes a list of participating banks and the date 'April 16, 1971'.

Advertisement for The Foxboro Company featuring '400,000 Shares' and 'Common Stock (Par Value \$1)'. Includes a list of participating banks and the date 'April 16, 1971'.

Advertisement for EKOFISK CONSORTIUM featuring '\$75,000,000' and '7-year Eurodollar Loan to the'. Includes a list of participating banks and the date 'April 16, 1971'.

Reed Reinjures Shoulder

Bullets Rip Knicks, Tie Series

By Leonard Koppett

BALTIMORE, April 15 (NYT)—The Baltimore Bullets repeated their astounding performance of last Sunday and tied their play-

Lakers Crush Bucks to Trail In Playoff, 2-1

LOS ANGELES, April 15 (AP)—Those who gave the Los Angeles Lakers up for dead must take another look today.

Pacers Defeat Stars to Knot ABA West, 1-1

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15 (AP)—Billy Keller scored six three-point field goals last night as the Indiana Pacers beat the Utah Stars, 120-107.

Rangers and Leafs Balk At Paying Team Fines

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Minnesota, New York and Boston can't get their National Hockey League Stanley Cup

intention to appeal a \$1,000 fine for a bench-clearing incident in a regular-season game with Buffalo.

Los Angeles, April 15 (AP)—Ted Sizemore, the National League's Rookie of the Year two years ago as a Los Angeles Dod-

Beltoise, With Status in Doubt, Practices for Spanish Prix

BARCELONA, April 15 (UPI)—French driver Jean-Pierre Beltoise today was allowed to take part in the first-day practice for Sunday's Formula One Grand Prix of Spain.

Baseball Men Are Divided Over Giveaway Promotions

LOS ANGELES, April 15—In an effort to win the fans it once could have for granted, baseball has gone in for giveaways in a big way.

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GRID IRON—Workers braid steel which will support the roof of a stadium being built for Munich Olympics.

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Tigers Shade Yanks in 9th

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Ed Brinkman's ninth-inning single scored Aurelio Rodriguez and brought the Detroit Tigers to a 2-2 comeback victory over the New York Yankees today.

advanced on Mickey Stanley's sacrifice and came in on Brinkman's hit to left.

Minnesota. Rudi lined his third hit of the afternoon to center to tie the game off reliever Stan Williams after Dick Green had singled and stolen second.

Major League Standings table with columns for Eastern Division and Western Division, listing teams like Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, etc., and their records.

Alou hit his second homer in as many games since joining the Yankees, moving New York ahead in the fifth, 1-0.

Dave May drove across two runs and Skip Lockwood pitched a four-hitter as Milwaukee handed Chicago its sixth straight loss.

Table of baseball game results including Baltimore 2, Cleveland 4, New York 6, Detroit 1, etc.

Los Angeles, April 15 (AP)—Ted Sizemore, the National League's Rookie of the Year two years ago as a Los Angeles Dod-

that prevented Claude Osteen from posting his third straight victory.

Table of baseball game results including San Francisco 6, Houston 2, Atlanta 3, etc.

What Sizemore did last night was steal home and drive in a run in the ninth inning to help the Cards trounce the Dodgers, 7-1, in the first game of a two-game set.

There's nothing like a three-day outing in Atlanta Stadium to correct any flaws, real or imagined, in Cincinnati's Big Red Machine.

Table of baseball game results including Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 3, etc.

Beltoise today was allowed to take part in the first-day practice for Sunday's Formula One Grand Prix of Spain.

Pinch-hitter Tony Gonzalez lashed a two-out three-run double, breaking up a tie game in the seventh inning and giving California a 4-1 road victory over Kansas City.

Table of baseball game results including Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 7, etc.

Beltoise was one of three drivers enveloped in smoke and flames when a spark from an exhaust pipe ignited a gasoline barrel carried by a mechanic

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Mrs. Court, Miss Goolagong Win S. African Tennis Final

MEANESBURG, April 15 (UPI)—Margaret Court and Miss Goolagong made the women's singles final of the South African tennis championship in an all-Australian affair.

Mrs. Court, the Wimbledon champion, defeated Wynne Staw of Scotland, the No. 5 seed, 6-3, 6-3, and Miss Goolagong, Virginia Wade, 6-2, 6-4.

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Sports Shorts

New York University, which for decades has been a major competitor in intercollegiate sports, will drop its basketball and track teams to ease its financial troubles.

Bruno Amaduzzi, the manager of middleweight Enzo Benvenuti of Italy, said in Rome he has sent \$100,000 to the World Boxing Association in New York as a guarantee for Benvenuti's May 8 title fight in Monte Carlo against world champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina.

Belgian cyclist Christian Callens was suspended and disqualified for the Italian Union of Professional Cyclists on charges of doping.

Dallas Cowboy wide receiver Lance Rentzel pleaded guilty last week to a charge of exposing himself to a 10-year-old girl and was given a five-year probation sentence with the understanding he receive regular medical and psychiatric care.

Wimbledon, April 15 (UPI)—The Wimbledon tennis tournament is under way in London, with the quarterfinal round in progress.

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The Scoreboard

A large table containing various sports scores, including tennis, basketball, and other events, with columns for teams and scores.

Wednesday's Line Scores

A table listing line scores for various sports events on Wednesday, including baseball, basketball, and tennis.

Major League Leaders

A table listing the top performers in Major League Baseball, including batting averages, home runs, and other statistics.

Advertisement for Casino Wiesbaden, featuring a roulette wheel and the text 'Casino Wiesbaden RESTAURANT BAR'.

